

# THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST

The Official Organ of The British Esperanto Association.

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## TO OUR READERS.

We beg to inform our readers that, in response to many requests, we have decided to devote a page, or more, in future to the more direct helping of beginners in Esperanto, and we shall always be glad to have their views as to any way in which its contents may be improved or made more generally useful. We are of opinion that in order to acquire a sound and rapid mastery of Esperanto, it is not only necessary to read it readily and utter its words more or less fluently, but also to analyse critically the work of good writers in Esperanto and to translate and think the idiomatic expressions of our native authors into the simple and precise sentences of the international language. A reference to page 78 will show one of the ways by which we hope to help our readers as regards these points.

We have also to advise that, in accordance with the rules of the Editorial Committee, lately sanctioned by the Council, not more than one page of our journal each month will be open for the expression of the opinions of readers on Esperanto matters. Letters must be short, and if written in Esperanto will

be subject to the correction of the committee. They *must* always be written in Esperanto when dealing with disputable points in grammar, &c.

The committee will take no responsibility for the opinions expressed by readers, and reserves the right to refuse the insertion of any letter which it considers unsuitable.

## POSTCARD COMPETITION.

From the very small number of entries for this competition we hope we are justified in assuming that readers as a whole are fairly satisfied with the way our Gazette is at present conducted. Some of the suggestions received for the improvement of the paper are valuable and have already been under the consideration of the committee for some time. They will be adopted as space permits. But we would beg our readers to note that for the next two or three months a great deal of space will necessarily be devoted to the Boulogne Congress and the important schemes to be proposed and discussed there. The winner of our prize is Rev. A. H. Williams, Leamington Spa, one of whose suggestions we hope to begin to make use of in this number.

The First Annual General Meeting of the British Esperanto Association will be held at Essex Hall, Essex-street, Strand, London, W.C., on Thursday, the 8th June, at 6 p.m., when the Report of the Officers and Council will be presented, and the Rules which have been drafted brought forward for confirmation. There will be a Council Meeting immediately after the General Meeting, which will settle the various questions necessarily left open until after the formal passing of the rules.

N.B.—Copies of the proposed Rules (in draft) can now be had, 6d. each, post free. Members are requested to bring their copies with them to the General Meeting, together with their Membership tickets. It would help the rapid transaction of business if those who desire to become Fellows will apply for and fill up the forms of application provided, returning them to the Office of the Association before the 8th June.

## KRONIKO.

### **Klubo "Progreso" de Montreal.**

—La Vieprezidanto (S-ro. A. P. Beauchemin) de tiu ĉi klubo sciigas nin ke, ĉar la kanada ĵurnalo, *La Lumo*, ne eliros plu, LA BRITISH ESPERANTISTO estos de nun la oficiala organo de tiu klubo. La kotizajoj de la membroj rajtigas ilin ricevi la gazeton ĉiumonate. Ni tre dankas niajn kanadajn amikojn kaj deziras al ili tre rapidan kaj certan progreson.

**Nova Grupo en Southampton.**—Post parolado farita de S-ro. S. J. Witt, grupo ĵus fondiĝis en Southampton. S-ro. Witt promesis al ni pluajn sciigojn pri kurshoroj kaj ejo, sed intertempe ĉiuj interesataj pri la afero, povas skribi rekte al tiu sinjoro, kies adreso estas 61, Milton-road.

**Grupo de Hastings.**—Grava kunveno de tiu ĉi Grupo okazis merkredon la 10an de Majo, ĉe Sinjorino Saurey. La Prezidanto insistis al ĉiuj membroj pri la graveco aliĝi al B.E.A., kaj aranĝi por ĉeesti en la venonta Kongreso. Inter la membroj de tiu ĉi grupo estas du lernejestroj, du lernejistoj-helpantaj, kaj tri el la loka pastraro, enhavanta la klerulon lian pastran moston Forbes Winslow. Oni decidis sendi leteron al la butikistaro kaj al la mastroj de logantejoj en la urba distrikto, por montri la gravecon de Esperanto ĉe ili dum la venonta Kongreso, kiam tiom da fremdaj vizitantoj ĉeestos tie ĉi. Jam, en la plialtklasaj butikoj, estas enkadritaj avizkartoj pri la kunvenoj kaj kursoj de l'Grupo. Estas nenia dubo ke en Hastings, Esperanto tre vivadas kaj baraktas, kaj ke ĝi daŭros baraktadi ĝis le kompatinda porkkapa Antaŭjuĝo ne posedos plu eĉ unu blekon (grunton)!

**Grupo de Plymouth.**—La kunsido, kiun ni anoncis en Aprilo siatempe okazis, sub la prezido de D-ro. T. G. Vawdrey. S-ro. A. T. Grindley proponis ke la Tri apudaj Urboj (Plymouth, Devonport kaj Stonehouse) interligos sin por fondi Esperantan grupon kaj fine aliĝi al B.E.A. Post

## CHRONICLE.

### **"Progreso" Club of Montreal.**

The Vice-President (Mr. A. P. Beauchemin) of this Club informs us that as the Canadian journal, *La Lumo*, will no longer be issued, THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST will henceforth be the official organ of that Club. The Club subscriptions of members entitle them to receive the Gazette each month. We heartily thank our Canadian friends, and wish them rapid and sure progress.

### **A New Group at Southampton.**

Following an address by Mr. S. J. Witt, a Group has just been formed in Southampton. Mr. Witt has promised us further information as to the time and locality of classes, but meanwhile those whom the matter interests can write direct to that gentleman.

**Hastings Group.**—An important meeting of this Group took place on Wednesday, May 10, at the residence of Mrs. Saurey. The President urged on all the members the importance of joining the B.E.A., and of making arrangements to be present at the coming Congress. Among the members of this Group are two headmasters of schools, two assistant masters, and three of the local clergy, including the erudite Rev. Forbes Winslow. It was decided to address a letter to the tradespeople and boarding-house proprietors of the borough, pointing out the importance of Esperanto for them during the coming Congress, when so many foreign visitors will be here. In many of the better-class shops already there are framed notices about the meetings and classes of the Group. There is no doubt that in Hastings Esperanto is very much alive and kicking, and that it will continue to keep on kicking till poor pig-headed Prejudice has not a grunt left in him!

**Plymouth Group.**—The meeting which we announced in April was duly held under the presidency of Dr. T. G. Vawdrey. Mr. A. T. Grindley proposed that the Three Towns (Plymouth, Devonport and Stonehouse) should join hands to form an Esperanto Group which should be affiliated to the

alparoloj de D-ro. Vawdrey kaj S-ro. J. A. Thill la propono konsentigis kaj la unue nomita sinjoro elektiĝis Prezidanto. S-ro. Thill diris, ke tre utila metodo por akiri plenan konon de la lingvo estas lerni parkere unu el la teatrajoj verkitaj Esperante, kaj li sugestiis, ke la amuza "Advokato Patelin" estos taŭga. La ĉeestantoj unuvoĉe konsentis kaj la plimulto tuj aniĝis. La komitato de la grupo kunsidis la 10an de Majo por pretigi la regularon, kiu tamen ne estos presita antaŭ ol ricevi la akcepton de la tutmembraro. Oni petas, ke ĉiu kursano venigu ekzempleron de la libro studata. La Sekretario estas S-ro. J. A. Thill, 6, Barton-crescent.

**Grupo de Bedford.**—La unua ĉiu-jara kunveno de tiu ĉi grupo okazis la 5an de Majo, kiam la bilanco kaj raportoj de la Kasisto kaj Sekretario prezentigis kaj oficistoj por la venonta jaro estas elektitaj. S-ro. Alfred G. Carruthers, la eminenta edukantulo, estas unuvoĉe elektita Prezidanto; S-ro. Arthur Ransom, la eksiganta Prezidanto, kune kun S-roj. Wm. Palmer (Redaktoro de *Hazell's Annual* and *The Beds Times*) kaj G. Howard (de la ĉiekonata *ingeniera firmo J. kaj F. Howard*) estas reelektitaj Vic-Prezidantoj, S-ro. L. H. Huthwaite, kies adreso estas "Welwyn," Castle-road, Bedford, estas nomita kun-sekretario.

Esperanta progresado tie ĉi ne estas estinta fenomeno; tamen ĝi estas sufiĉe kuragiga por pravigi atendadon de pli grandaj aferoj la proksiman vintron. Aparte de la propra grupanaro kaj lernantaro iom granda loka intereso vekiĝis, kaj per Bedford'a agado la semo jam falis en diversajn eksterajn lokojn. Ni jam pripensus rimedojn de propagando en la venonta vintro, kaj oni esperas, ke la Bulonja Kongreso, kiun la Sekretario vizitos kiel grapa Delegito, stimulos pluan intereson ĉi tie kiel ĉie. La proksimeco de nia urbo de Elstow (la naskiĝejo de John Bunyan) alveturigas multe da vojaĝantoj tien dum la somero, kaj ni esperas, ke la Esperantistoj bonvolos prezenti sin al la Sekretarioj, kiuj tre ĝoje helpos ilin per sciigoj pri hoteloj, rimedoj de veturado,

B.E.A. After addresses by Dr. Vawdrey and Mr. J. A. Thill, the suggestion was agreed to, and the first-named gentleman was elected President. Mr. Thill said that a very useful way to acquire a thorough knowledge of the language would be to learn by heart one of the plays written in Esperanto, and he suggested that the amusing "Avocat Patelin" would be suitable. This was agreed to by those present, the majority of whom were at once enrolled members. The Committee of the Group met on the 10th May to prepare the Rules, which, however, will not be printed before acceptance by all the members. Every member is requested to obtain a copy of the book to be studied in the classes.

**Bedford Group.**—The first annual meeting of this Group was held on May 5th, when accounts and reports were presented by the treasurer and secretary and officers were elected for the coming year. Mr. A. G. Carruthers, the eminent educationist, was unanimously elected as President; Mr. Arthur Ransom, the retiring president, and Messrs. William Palmer (editor of "Hazell's Annual" and the *Beds Times*), and Geoffrey Howard (of the well-known engineering firm of J. and F. Howard) being re-elected as Vice-Presidents. Mr. L. H. Huthwaite, whose address is "Welwyn," Castle-road, Bedford, was nominated to act as a joint secretary of the Group. Progress in Bedford has not been phenomenal, but it is sufficiently encouraging to justify expectations of greater things next winter. Apart from the actual Group membership and class attendance, considerable local interest has been aroused, and through Bedford agency the seed has been sown in various outlying districts. Next winter's campaign is already being considered, and it is expected that the Boulogne Congress, which the secretary will visit as the Bedford delegate, will stimulate fresh interest here as everywhere. The proximity of the town to Elstow (John Bunyan's birthplace) brings a number of visitors to the town during the summer, and it is hoped that Esperantists will make a point of making themselves known to the secretaries, who will be pleased

la plej agrablaj vojaroj, k.t.p. Tial ĉar Bedford estas ankaŭ bone lokita kiel centro por esplori la regionon de Oliver Cromwell kaj William Cowper, kaj ĉar Oxford, Cambridge, London, la "Gardena Urbo" k.a. estas facile atingeblaj, oni elmetas la ideojn por iu deziranta viziti tiujn lokojn, ke estus bone elekti tiun ĉi urbon kiel ĉefrestejon.

**Klubo de Deal.**—Je la Paska lundo okazis tresukcesa ekskurseto kaj societa tagkunveno de la tri Kent-marbordaj Klubo, nome, tiuj de Folkestone, Dover, and Deal. La kunvenejo estis Kearsney, beleta vilago proksima de Dovero, kien la klubanoj venis fervoje, bicikle, aŭ piede, por la tagmezmango. La prezidanto estis S-ro. Cowper, Sekretario de la Deal'a Klubo, kiu arangis la aferon. Oni proponis toastojn, kaj faris paroladetojn, Esperante; taŭgaj kantetoj sekvis la toastojn —nome, por "La Reĝo," "Dio Gardu la Region"; por "D-ro. Zamenhof," muzikaj honoroj; por "La Sinjorinoj," unu strofo kaj horajo de "Ni trinku al dekkvina," &c. La horajo studenta, "Goju, ĝoju ni," estas korege kantita. Posttagmeze la gajaj kunvenintoj vagadis en la bela ĉirkaŭaĵo, kaj ree kantis, subciele; poste ili revenis en la hotelon por teotrinkado, pli da paroladetoj, kantoj, kaj horajoj. S-ro. Finez faris interesan paroladeton, esprimante sian konvinkon ke tiu ĉi unua kunveno de la tri kluboj estos sekvata de multe da aliaj kunvenoj pli gravaj. S-ro. Southee, Prezidanto de la Folkestone'a Klubo, kaj S-ro. Chitty, Sekretario de la Dover'a Klubo, ankaŭ parolis; S-ro. Cowper kantis "La Rano kaj la Korniko" kaj "Kien vi iras, belulino?" "Estintaj Tagoj," horekantita, finigis la plezuregan duontagon. La Sekretario opinias, ke tiaj societaj kunvenoj povas multe helpi nian aferon; krom la amikigado kaj plezurigo, ili liveras al la lernantoj okazojn por komenci interparoladon kun aliaj lernantoj.

to assist them with information respecting hotels, travelling facilities, the best itineraries, &c. Seeing that Bedford is also well situated as a centre for the Cromwell and Cowper countries, and is in easy communication with Oxford, Cambridge, the Garden City, London, &c., it is suggested that headquarters might very advantageously be made here by any who are desirous of visiting those places.

**Deal Club.**—A very successful little excursion and social day-meeting of the three Kent coast Clubs—Folkestone, Dover, and Deal—took place on Easter Monday. The locality selected was Kearsney, a pretty village near Dover, at which the members of the several Clubs assembled for lunch, some arriving by railway, and others on bicycles or on foot. Mr. Cowper, the Secretary of the Deal Club, who made all the arrangements, presided. Toasts were proposed and short speeches made in Esperanto; suitable songs followed the toasts—viz., for "The King," a verse of the National Anthem; for "Dr. Zamenhof," musical honours; for "The Ladies," a verse and chorus of "Here's to the Maiden." The students' chorus, "Gaudeamus igitur," was heartily sung in Esperanto. In the afternoon the merry party went for a ramble in the very pretty neighbourhood and indulged in open-air chorus-singing; returning to the hotel for tea and more short speeches and songs. Mr. Finez, in the course of an interesting speech, remarked that he felt sure that this first meeting of the three Clubs would be followed by others of more importance. Mr. Southee, President of the Folkestone Club, and Mr. Chitty, Secretary of the Dover Club, also spoke; Mr. Cowper sang "The Frog and the Crow" and "Where are you going to, my pretty maid?" "Auld Lang Syne" brought an end to a very enjoyable afternoon. The Secretary believes that such social meetings can be a great help to the cause; besides the propagation of friendship and the pleasure to be derived, they afford opportunities for learners to commence practice in conversation with other learners.

S-ino., kiu jam eklernas Esperanton, Septembro somerloĝejon, kie si povos ricevi la praktikon en la lingvo. Turnu sin al F-ino. Lawrence, 14, Norfolk-street, W.C.

**Grupo de Dovero.**—La Sekretario, S-ro. Finez, sciigas al ni, ke la Urbestro, Sir Wm. Crundall, jus elektiĝis kiel Prezidanto de la Grupo. Ni kore gratulas la grupanojn pro tio, ke ili ricevas la valoran helpon de sia eminenta urbano, kaj esperas ke, sub lia prezido, la Grupo povos fari eĉ pli bonajn servojn al nia afero ol antaŭe.

**La Londona Klubo** nun faras kelkajn ŝangojn pri sia kunvenejo, k.t.p. La amikoj estas petataj skribi al F-ino. Lawrence, la sekretario, pri informoj. Kredeble, la kunventago estos vendredo; la loko—St. Bride's Institute.

**Nia Konkurso pri la Kongreso.**—Ni bedaŭras diri, ke pro manko de spaco ni ne povas enmeti en la nuna numero la rezultaton de nia konkurso. La nombro kaj ankaŭ la kvalito de la proponitaj artikoletoj ne estas tre kontentigaj; tial ni esperas, ke aliaj personoj sendos al ni siajn konkursaĵojn. Por tio, ni prokrastas la plej lastan daton ĝis la 16a de Junio. La rezultato de la konkurso certe estos publikigita en la Julia numero.

**Names of British holders of the "Atesto pri Kapableco," of the S.f.p.E., with the dates of award:**—*May, 1903, Messrs. JOSEPH RHODES, JOHN ELLIS, Keighley, A. MOTTEAU, J. C. O'CONNOR, M.A., Ph.Dr., P. D. HUGON, London; December, 1903, Mr. WM. MORRISON, Edinburgh; March, 1904, Messrs. J. A. THILL, Plymouth, WM. M. MANN, Birmingham, now Paris, Dr. G. BUSUTTIL, Malta; May, 1904, Mr. G. D. BUCHANAN, Glasgow; July, 1904, Mr. M. J. HAXTON, St. Andrews; October, 1904, Messrs. D. H. LAMBERT, B.A., London, EDWARD METCALF, M.A. (Oxon.), Lancaster, THOMAS HOSKISON, Ardsley; November, 1904, Dr. MARTYN WESTCOTT, Hastings, Mr. A. E. WACK-RILL, London; December, 1904, Mr. S. NICHOLL, Miss A. SCHAFER, London; January, 1905, Messrs. C. F. HAYES, London, R. J. LLOYD, D.Lit., M.A., Liverpool, Miss C. OXFORD, Hove; May, 1905, Mr. C. PEARSON, South Shields.*

**Dover Group.**—The secretary, Mr. Finez, informs us that the Mayor, Sir Wm. Crundall, has just been elected President of the Group. We heartily congratulate the members on having obtained the valuable help of their eminent townsman, and trust that under his presidency the group will be able to do even better service to our cause than before.

The London Club is making some changes as to its meeting-place, etc. Will friends write to Miss Lawrence, the secretary, for particulars. In future the day will probably be Friday; the place—St. Bride's Institute.

### LOGADO ĈE LA BOULOGNE'A KONGRESO.

Car ni nun ne povas scii kiom da kongresanoj logos en Boulogne, ne estas eble garantii ĉambrojn por ĉiuj, kiuj venos lastan momenton. En la banaj urboj, kvankam oni trovas ĉiam multe da ĉambroj neokupataj, tamen la profesiaj luigantoj, esperante luigi por la plej granda parto de la sezono, ne ŝatas, longatempe antaŭe, kontrakti nur por kelkaj tagoj. La Grupo de Boulogne organizas komisiitaron de logado, kiu enregistros la luoteblajn ĉambrojn. Dum la kongreso estos oficejo esperantista kiu ĉiumonne donos la utilajn sciigojn. Kompreneble ĉiuj, kiuj intencas pasigi la someran sezonon en Boulogne povas tre facile, de nun, trovi la necesan loĝejon. La geesperantistoj kiuj deziras jam mendi ĉambrojn nur por kelkaj tagoj bonvolu skribi al ni:—

1e, Kiun tagon ili alvenos; 2e, la daŭron de la ĉeesto; 3e, la prezon maksimuman kiun ili pagus; 4e, la apartajn dezirojn pri vivado, nombro de ĉambroj, k.t.p. La komisiitaro tuj klopodegos ĉiujn mendantojn plej bone kontentigi. Sin turni al S-ro. A. Michaux, 26, Rue Wissocq, Boulogne-sur-Mer.

(Komunikajo de la Boulogne'a Grupo, eltirita el la ĉiusemajna revuo, *La Revuo de l' Esperanto*, 11an de Majo.)

## EL LA GAZETOJ.

**Internacia Scienca Revuo.** — La Decembra numero estas tute dediĉita al tabeligo de la ĉefaj vortoj aperintaj en la ok unuaj kajeroj de la Revuo; tio ne celas esti altrudita leksikono, sed nur tabelo da unuaj provoj.

En la Januara numero S-o. Fruictier klarigas la apartan mision de I. S. R. Kiel oni montris je ĝia starigo, ĝi celas krei kaj fiksi la terminojn specialajn *per la alportado de artikoloj teknikaj aŭ vulgarigaj*. “De tio ni ricevos multon da novaj vortoj “ne nur teoriaj, sed praktike uzitaj, elpruvitaj; el ili eminenta specialistaro iom post iom tiros la definitivan metode verkitan vortaron.”

Jam de la komenco do, la redakcio rekonis, kiel li diras, ke la verkado de *teoria vortaro Esperanta* estas *vana laborado*. “Vortaro,” li aldonas, “por esti vere bona, devas enteni ekzemplojn por uzo de ĉiu vorto kaj por ĉia senco de ĉiu vorto; kaj ekzemplo, por esti vere bona, ne devas (kaj ne povas) esti elpensita de la aŭtoro de la vortaro en la momento mem, kiam li verkis la vortaron; sed tia ekzemplo devas esti eltirita el bonaj tekstoj.”

Sekve, la Redaktoro diras, ke, ne la enhavo mem de la Revuo, ne ĝi la supre nomita Decembra kajero, kun ĝiaj 3,000 aŭ 4,000 vortoj, sed antau ĉio la ekzemploj de ilia uzado, la parolturnoj, la esprimoj estas la ĉefa celo de I. S. R. Ĉar “lingvo ne konsistas el vortoj pli malpli kunligeblaj sur papero; lingvo konsistas nur el esprimoj, en kiuj vivadas vortoj.”

**L'Esperantiste.** — El la Aprila numero ni eklernas, ke la Ministro de la Militado permesis al *ciurangaj militistoj* aniĝi en la S. f. p. E. kaj en la grupoj esperantistaj. La oficiroj jam de kelka tempo ricevis tiun permeson. En la sama kajero ni vidas, ke oni malfermis kurson en soldatejo en Amiens. Pli ol 50 suboficiroj sekvas ĝin.

La Esperantista Ekspozicio en Alĝero havis bonan sukceson. La unuan tagon kaj la du sekvintajn tagojn 250, 1,000 kaj 4,000 personoj ĉirkaŭe ĝin vizitis.

## NOVAJ LIBROJ.

**La Kolorigisto-aerveturanto** estas la titolo de 24-paĝa broŝureto tradukita de la grupo Esperantista de Monaco, kaj *tre bone* tradukita. Ĝi estas rakonteto de aventuro en balono, kaj troviĝas en la Kolekto Aprobita; ĝia prezo estas 30 centimoj (4 pencoj afrankite). Tre taŭga kiel legolibro en la kursoj de lernantoj.

**Fundamento de Esperanto.** — Eble multe da Esperantistoj ne scias, ke la sola legdonanta gramatiko de l' doktoro okupas nur du paĝojn en la “Krestomatio,” nome, 254-6. Doktoro Zamenhof ĵus verkis novan libron kun la suprecitita titolo; ĝi estas nun en presado, kaj eldonigos en la komenco de Julio. En tiu nova verko li espereble pli klarigos sian opinion pri kelkaj punktoj de la gramatiko.

Alia libro ĵus eldonita de la firma Hachette estas **La Komerca Sekretario, verkita de Johano Ros Sudriá**. Ĝi konsistas el serio da leteroj kaj dokumentoj komercaj, kaj rekomen-dante ĝin al niaj legantoj, ni povas certigi, ke la aŭtoro bone sukcesis je sia peno regigi, “La tri ĉefaj kondiĉojn, kiujn devas havi ĉia komerca dokumento: t.e., *mallongeco*, por ne perdi tempon senutile; *klareco*, por ke neniam estu ia malkomprenejo, kaj *precizeco*, por eviti la elturnigojn de la nehonesta komercisto kontraŭ la honesta.” Bedaŭrinde estas multaj preseraroj.

Ne estas ĝenerale sciata, ke la mortinta verkisto, Jules Verne, estis Honora Prezidanto de Esperantista Grupo en Amiens. “*Lingvo Internacia*” sciigas nin, ke lia lasta nefinita verko havis por ĉefa temo Esperanto'n.

La Februara kajero de la rusa gazeto “*Esperanto*” alvenis al ni la 1<sup>ma</sup> de Majo. Ni sciigas, ke tiu ĉi malfruiĝo estas pro tio, ke la Redaktoro logas 2,000 mejlojn de la Cenzuristo en Peterburgo. La Redaktoro nun penadas atingi la elekton de aparta Cenzuristo en Jalta por sia gazeto. Tie ĉi en Anglujo oni havas nenian komprenon pri la malhelpoj, kiujn tia gazeto renkontas en Rusujo.

# British Esperanto Association,

13, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

**Report of the Officers and Council, to be presented to the Members and Associates at the First Annual General Meeting, to be held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C., on Thursday, June 8, 1905, at 6 p.m.**

Since the foundation of the Association on October 14, 1904, Esperanto has made great progress in this country. In addition to the twenty already in existence, new groups and societies have been formed in the following localities : — BARROW-IN-FURNESS, ABERDEEN, WARRINGTON, HASTINGS, HIGHER OPENSHAW, DEAL, FOLKESTONE, SOUTHAMPTON, CHELTENHAM, BLACKPOOL, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, ROTHESAY, SWANSEA, GLOUCESTER, CANONBURY, CHIPPENHAM, and also RABATA (MALTA) and BOSTON (U.S.A.). Of these new groups, the first seven are affiliated to the Association. Vast numbers of inquiries as to the language have come to hand in consequence of notices appearing in the general Press, every opportunity having been seized by us to use this medium for spreading the language.

Propaganda leaflets and pamphlets have been prepared, and it is hoped that all our Associates will help the Cause by obtaining and circulating them.

In January last the first number of our official organ, THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST, appeared, and had a very favourable reception. Its publication at the low price of a penny has been warmly appreciated, and many have in consequence expressed the hope that it may soon be issued weekly. This we also think is much to be desired, but it is hardly necessary to point out that the tremendous amount of work which would thereby be occasioned practically puts it beyond the power of an honorary staff, whose time cannot be wholly devoted to it. Certainly there is no lack of excellent matter which our many generous contributors offer us.

The Gazette has been widely used for propaganda purposes, and by this and other means it has already attained an average monthly circulation of 1,200 copies. In spite of this comparatively large number, it will be seen from the accounts that, by reason of its low price, the Gazette occasions at present a financial loss. Such a loss with new publications is not unusual, but it should disappear when 2,000 copies are sold per month. We, therefore, sincerely hope that every member and subscriber will do his utmost to obtain new subscribers, and so remove the deficit. With great pleasure we announce that THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST has been selected as the official organ of the MISIDI GROUP in MALTA and of the "KLUBO PROGRESO" of MONTREAL (Canada). It is believed that our Gazette treats the language in a manner different from any of its contemporaries, for not only does it endeavour to satisfy the demands of the learner who has studied the grammars and text-books, but also seeks to supply the further explanations and help which those books do not contain. This policy has met with wide approval, and will be steadily kept in view and extended, for, though the Gazette was established with the primary object of bringing the Groups more into touch with one another, and to encourage all by constantly noting the progress of Esperanto, it was also intended to assist beginners, while catering for the more advanced, by providing literary matter written in good Esperanto style. The successful production of our Gazette is of fundamental importance to the Association ; and we think it is hardly necessary to point out the intimate relation which exists between the B.E.A., the Gazette, and the Cause in the interests of which it was founded.

Consequently we would again press upon you the vital importance of your unstinted support of THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST, which we believe stands for a large part of the future of Esperanto in this country. The Editorial Sub-Committee—*Messrs. J. C. O'Connor* (retired since April, owing to pressure of other work), *E. A. Millidge, C. W. T. Reeve, W. E. Rolston* (secretary), *A. E. Wackrill*, and *Miss A. Schafer*—which was appointed to conduct the Journal has left no pains unspared to make it both interesting and instructive, and, individually, its members are gratified to know that the results of their efforts have led to some measure of satisfaction.

The Sub-Committee appointed to formulate the rules of the Association—*Messrs. C. E. Cowper, Deal; S. Maitland, London; and E. A. Millidge, London*—has expended much time and care in preparing a complete and exhaustive model suited to the peculiar conditions of existence and the special objects of the Association. These rules have been thoroughly considered by every officer and councillor, and the various modifications having also been examined and adopted where thought advisable, the final result will now be laid before you for confirmation.

**Book Prices.** These have now been arranged on a basis which we hope will be satisfactory not only to the Members and Associates, but also to the Groups and their secretaries. The scale of charges fixed by the Books Sub-Committee—*Messrs. G. W. Bullen, C. E. Cowper, and Miss E. A. Lawrence*—includes cost of carriage, postage, &c., with a specified discount for Groups and Members of the Association.

**Examinations.** *Messrs. R. J. Lloyd, Joseph Rhodes and G. W. Bullen*, who were asked by the Executive Committee to prepare a scheme for examination for proficiency in Esperanto, have formulated a set of regulations, which has been unanimously approved by the Officers and Council. The examinations will be held under three heads—PRELIMINARY, ADVANCED, and ADVANCED (BY CORRESPONDENCE). For the first of these a

general intimacy with Esperanto will be required by the candidate, and for the second it will be necessary that he possess a thorough grammatical and practical knowledge of the language in order to obtain the Diploma of the Association. The examinations by correspondence have been instituted in order to meet the requirements of candidates residing in the Colonies or at a distance from any Esperanto centre. Only the advanced certificate may be obtained under this head, and the papers will be so set that the candidate's thorough acquaintance with the language will be severely tested. Particulars of the certificates can be obtained from the secretary (price 2d.). In future it will be necessary that those desiring to be appointed Fellows of the Association shall possess the Advanced Certificate. A list of those who, being already in possession of the “Atesto pri Kapableco” of the *Societo franca por la propagando de Esperanto*, are now eligible is given on page 73.

**Accounts.** The Balance Sheets and Accounts to April 30 last, audited by *Messrs. SCHULTZ, COMINS & Co.*, chartered accountants, will be found on the next page. It will be seen from these that the results obtained from book sales are very satisfactory. We take this opportunity of publicly thanking our numerous friends who have so generously contributed donations to the funds. The forthcoming year, however, will entail a much heavier proportion of expenditure, having regard to the fact that the Association now occupies offices of its own and has engaged a paid assistant-secretary; but we confidently hope that, while retaining the practical sympathy of those who have already helped us, we shall gain new workers and helpers as the knowledge of our objects and aims is gradually disseminated.

#### THE ESPERANTO AGENCY,

7, Garthland Street, City, Glasgow, Scotland,  
will undertake any commission relating to Esperanto. American Propagandist Post-cards, containing a synopsis of the Grammar and Pronunciation of Esperanto, edited by the Hon. Richard H. Geoghegan, are cheap and effective “propagandiloj.” Write for a specimen with list of terms. Telegraphic Address: “Esperanto, Glasgow.”

## BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION.

Dr.

BALANCE-SHEET, 30th April, 1905.

Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Creditors—				
Unexpired Subscriptions to "British Esperantist" ..	37 0 0		By Cash—	
Sundry .. .	16 5 4	53 5 4	At Bank .. .	30 16 1
,, Profit & Loss Account	35 8 3		In hand .. .	1 6 10
Less Balance of "The British Esperantist" Account ..	22 14 9	12 13 6	Petty Cash .. .	0 17 2
				33 0 1
			,, Debtors—	
			For advertisements in "British Esperantist" .. .	4 14 9
			Sundry .. .	9 14 9
				14 9 6
			,, Rent and Hire of Furniture, paid in advance .. .	5 0 0
			,, Office Furniture .. .	2 15 10
			,, Stock of Books (at cost) .. .	10 4 5
			,, Stock of "British Esperantist" .. .	0 9 0
				£65 18 10
			Examined and found correct.	
50, Cannon-street, E.C.			SCHULTZ, COMINS & CO., Chartered Accountants,	
8th May, 1905.			Hon. Auditors.	

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT from October 14, 1904, to April 30, 1905.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Stock of Books taken over from London Esperanto Club ..	17 9 10		By Sales .. .	101 9 8
Add Purchases ..	75 7 2	92 17 0	Add Taken from Stock by London Esperanto Club ..	10 6 9
,, Rent .. ..	2 0 0			111 16 5
,, Postages .. ..	5 12 10		,, Donations .. ..	19 3 2
,, Stationery and Printing .. ..	7 12 0		,, Membership Subscriptions ..	12 10 0
,, Sundry Expenses ..	2 3 8		,, Group Capitation Fees .. ..	7 16 9
,, Secretary's Salary and Clerical Assistance .. ..	16 16 6		,, Commissions .. ..	0 19 6
,, Balance carried to Balance-sheet ..	35 8 3		,, Stock of Books on Hand .. ..	10 4 5
				£162 10 3

## "THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST."

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
To Printing .. ..	30 18 0	By Subscriptions and Sundry Sales ..	57 15 10
,, Distribution, Postages and Advertising .. ..	22 5 7	,, Advertisements .. ..	9 4 0
,, Subscriptions unexpired ..	37 0 0	,, Copies of Gazette on Hand ..	0 9 0
		,, Balance to Balance-sheet ..	22 14 9
			£90 3 7

## PAGO POR LA KOMENCANTOJ.

*Analysis of Passage from Krestomatio,  
page 131.*

Sufierante de senpacienco, *pres. part.*, *adv. form referring to subject* *si*, Suffering from impatience (restlessness); *si* pasigis la tagon kaj la sekvantan nokton, *pasi intransitive* (*the day passed, la tago pasis*), *pasigi transitive*, she passed the day and the following night; kaj matene frue, *adverbs*, early in the morning; *si* alveturis al la stacidomo, *she went-by-vehicle*, she drove (rode) to the station (*station-house, terminus*); kiam ankoraŭ iris nenia vagonaro, when as-yet there was no train (*trains existed, but did not yet go, iris*), *vagon and aro, group or train of carriages*; timante malfrui, *pres. part. in e, referring to but not qualifying subject*, fearing to be late; *si atendis du horojn la tempon de forveturo, note the two accusatives here, one, la tempon, the direct object of the verb, the other caused by the absence of a preposition.* (*See Ekzercaro, §29 : or Krestomatio, pages 9 and 255 : "If we need to use a preposition and the sense does not show us what preposition to use, then we can use the common preposition "je." But it is well to make use of the word "je" as rarely as possible. Instead of the word "je" we may use the accusative without a preposition. It follows, from the rule stated, that if in the case of any verb we do not know whether it requires the acc. after it (that is, whether it is active) or not, we can always use the acc. But we do not use the acc. when the clearness of the sense forbids it.") She waited for two hours the time of starting, departure (*away-going-by-vehicle*)—kaj, enirinte fine en la vagonon, *part. in e as before, but past time, because the action is over, finished, at the time when the principal action "sidis" takes place*: vagonon, *acc. expressing direction of action, the preposition has nothing to do with this, it could here be omitted without altering the sense of the phrase, see Ekzercaro §28, or Krestomatio, pages 8, 9 and 255 ; and, having at last entered the carriage ; si sidis kvazaŭ sur pingloj, sidi,**

*intransitive, to sit, to be situated, sidigu vin, seat yourself, sidigu be seated, sit down* : she sat as if on pins ; ĉiuminute elrigardadis tra la fenestro, every-minute kept-on-looking-out of (*through the window kaj malbenadis la neel-porteble (not-f fully-bear-able, el often conveys a sense of completeness, thoroughness), malrapidan, laŭ sia opinio, iradon de la vagonaro kaj la mašiniston kaj la konduktoron kaj entute ĉiuj servantojn de fervojo, and cursing the, in her opinion, unbearably slow speed (going, motion) of the train and the engine-driver (engineer) and the conductor and as-a-whole all railway servants (all servants of a railway) forgesinte en sia malpacienco, past part. in e, having forgotten, sia (reflexive) here, not sia, as referring to subject of its own clause, forgetting in her impatience ; ke sia Arturo here sia, because naturally a reflexive pronoun cannot appear in the subject of a clause, ankau servas sur fervojo, that her Arthur also is-employed on a railway.*

E. A. M.

## LITERATURA KONKURSO.

Ni decidis malfermi, tuj ĉe la apero de tiu ĉi anonco, konkurson pri Esperanta verkado, en la sekvantaj kondiĉoj. Ciu konkuranto devas sendi al la Redakcio, 13, Arundel-street, Strand, London, nur unu artikolon, Esperante verkitan, kaj enhavantan almenaŭ 200, sed ne pli ol 300, vortojn. La artikolo povas esti aŭ rakonto aŭ traktato pri ia ajn afero de ĝeneralaj intereso, sed kompreneble nek politika nek disputa. Ĝia koverta devas esti surskribita : "Junia konkursa." Povas konkuri nur abonantoj de tiu ĉi gazeto. Ciu konkuranto devas certigi nin ke lia artikolo estas tute verkitaj de li mem, kaj ke ĝi neniam estas publikigita aŭ proponita por alia konkursa. La konkurso fermigos la 30an de Junio. Al la verkinto de la plej bona el la artikoloj, ni aljuĝos, kiel premion, dek ŝilingojn (10s.), kaj ni publikigos lian nomon kaj adreson en nia Aŭgusta numero. Taŭgeco por la premio estos kalkulata laŭ boneco de stilo kaj laŭ gramatika ĝusteco,

## THE SYNTAX OF ESPERANTO.

R. J. LLOYD, D.Lit., M.A.

## THE NOUN.

The simplest use to which a noun can be put is the vocative use, and here Esperanto, like English, uses the nominative case. Next in simplicity comes apposition, in which one noun is used in order further to describe another, e.g., *John the Baptist, William the Conqueror*. It is logically evident that all words so paired stand in an identical relation to the rest of the sentence, and ought always therefore to be in the same case. Esperanto practises that rule strictly. English does not. Our expressions—*City of London, county of Kent, Island of Bute, month of May*, are not strictly accurate; the *of* is totally superfluous and unmeaning. Esperanto therefore says in such cases, *the city London, the county Kent*, and so on. M. Fruictier gives a clever test for the omission of *of* in such cases; it is always to be omitted when *of* can be changed into *called* without changing the meaning. It is the prime aim of Esperanto to abolish all uncertainties of rule. Logic is its first and last law.

For the English beginner the Esperanto noun has two very striking novelties. The first is the *j*, which forms its plurals. The second is the *n*, which forms its objective (or accusative) case. The *j* of the noun, though novel, is easily acquired, for it comes exactly in the same spot where the Englishman puts the *s* of his plural, and he inserts it easily, without any hesitation or effort. But in the adjective all inflection is novel to him. The only inflected adjectives in English are *this* and *these*, *that* and *those*. The agreement of noun and adjective in respect to number is universal, but in respect to case there are some apparent exceptions, which will be dealt with in the syntax of the adjective.

The *n* ending of the accusative noun is equally unfamiliar to him. He has

the seven accusative forms—*me, thee, him, her, us, them* and *whom*. But they are all pronouns; there is no English noun whose accusative case differs in the least from its nominative. The contrast with Esperanto is absolute here. And this contrast extends further still. In fact, it may be boldly said that the meanings of the two words *accusative* and *nominative* are radically dissimilar in English and in Esperanto. Their English meanings are purely logical, and their Esperanto meanings are chiefly formal. In English it is the subject nouns of the sentence (or their expressed equivalents) which engross\* to themselves all the nominative cases. The rest of the sentence possesses only accusative cases, which are governed by its verbs and prepositions; which is all very logical, and we are very much accustomed to it.

But in Esperanto the words *nominative* and *accusative* describe much rather two shapes of the noun than two functions of it, for the functions of both of them vary very much. Let us therefore start from the merely formal conception that the nominative of an Esperanto noun is the form which ends in *o* or *oj*, and the accusative is the form which ends in *on* or *ojn*. We will forget all that they meant in English, and simply clothe their unbiased forms with the functions which they are seen to assume in Esperanto.

They operate chiefly under two broad rules:—

(1) The noun which is the direct object of the verb ends always in the accusative suffix, *on* or *ojn*.

(2) The noun which is the subject of any part of the verb, except the infinitive, ends always with the nominative *o* or *oj*.

So far as they go, these two rules harmonise exactly with the primary principles of English grammar, but they are supplemented by two or three rules about the use and disuse of prepositions, which fundamentally differentiate the Esperanto from the English syntax of nouns. These are:—

(3) Strictly speaking, the case governed by every preposition is the nominative.

(To be continued.)

## BIOGRAPHET.

MAÎTRE MICHAUX,

President of the Groupe de Boulogne.

The large number of English Esperantists who intend to go to Boulogne will no doubt welcome a short account of M. Michaux, the renowned advocate who is working so incessantly and untiringly to perfect the arrangements for the epoch-making International Congress, which, under the presidency of Dr. Zamenhof, will, we hope, do such great things for Esperanto.

M. Alfred Michaux, born the 5th July, 1859, was educated in Boulogne, and studied law in Paris. Called to the bar at Douai, he is now one of the best known advocates in Boulogne, and as a delegate of the French Touring Club has followed with interest all that society has done for Esperanto. M. Michaux began the organisation of the Esperanto Group at Boulogne in September, 1902, and it is already probably the largest, consisting of 600 members. He also helped with the Groups of Calais, St. Omer, Roubaix, &c., and in 1904 aided in the organisation of the Calais-Dover Congress, at which was first mooted the idea of the great Congress, Maitre Michaux suggesting Boulogne as a good place of meeting.

Boulogne is situated on one of the most frequented routes between France and England. It is a port of junction for two transatlantic lines, connected with Belgium and thus with Germany and Russia; and so seems especially fitted to receive the Esperantists who are coming from all quarters of the world.

The Esperantist movement is absolutely remarkable in Boulogne, for the Group reckons amongst its members fifteen people who possess the *Atesto*, and there are classes every day in different localities which are attended with enthusiasm by 900 students. In addition M. Michaux has just started a class at the barracks for the officers and soldiers; these last number 300. The college has also a class for its students, whilst on shops and cafés one reads: "Esperanto parolata tie ĉi," side

by side with "English spoken here." Thus Boulogne means to fit itself to receive the members of the Congress; 172 societies have already notified their adhesion.

## KROM.

"Ec Homero iafoge ekdormetas," sed nia Majstro, mi kredas, neniam.

Ofte, dum la unuaj tagoj de nia Esperanta studado, ni diris al ni: "Kvankam tiu ĉi lingvo estas neeldireble bonega, tamen ŝajne la Majstro eraris pri tiu aŭ alia punkto." Sed fojon post fojo ni estas devigitaj, post plua studado, konfesi ke ni mem estas erarintaj, ne la Doktoro. Pri unu el tiuj ĉi niaj jam pasintaj eraroj mi deziras nun skribi, ĉar mi renkontis multajn personojn, kiuj trovas ankoraŭ malfacilaĵon je la malgranda vorto: *Krom*.

La Anglo, ĉar li posedas la du vortojn *besides* (ne sole, sed ankaŭ) kaj *except* (escepte) kiuj portas apartajn kaj preskaŭ malajn signifojn, estas tirata, en la unua tempo, al la supozo, ke *krom* nepre devas porti, sole kaj aparte, unu el tiuj ĉi signifoj.

Ekirinte kun tiu supozo, kompreneble li ekkredas ke la Doktoro kontraŭdiras sin mem, ĉar li trovas la jenajn aŭ similajn frazojn:—

La pli juna filino, kiu estis bona kaj honesta, estis, *krom* tio, bela.

"Per pruntedono ofte oni perdas *krom* sia havo ankaŭ la amikon." (*Hamleto*, p. 24, l. 32.)

En tiuj frazoj, *krom* ne povas signifi *except*; sed, en la jenaj, ĝi ne povas signifi *besides*:—

"Kiu jam edziĝis, restu viva, ĉiuj, *krom* unu"; "Ciuj foriras, *krom* Hamleto kaj Horacio." (*Hamleto*, p. 78, l. 22; p. 91, l. 21.)

Eble lia konfuzo pligrandigas kiam li legas la jenan: "Kiu ne scias alian lingvon *krom* sia propra" ("Ekzer-  
caro"); ĉar, en tia okazo, *krom* povas porti ambaŭ signifojn indiferente. Sed lia konfuzo forflugas kiam li ekrimarkas ke *krom* simple signifas *apart from*, or *not-taking-into-account* (nekalkulante), kaj sekve ampleksas ambaŭ signifojn *besides* kaj *except*.

A. E. W. (Esperantisto 8,013).

## UNU EL LA AVENTUROJ DE LATIMER FIELD.

DE SILAS HOCKING.

Tradukis A. MOTTEAU.

Dum preskaŭ unu horo mi kuſis, sendorma kaj pripensante je mia nokta esplorajo.

Je la sekvanta mateno, tuj post matenmango, al neniу dirinte pri mia intenco—tio sendube estis tre malsagega—mi foriris por esplori la misterojn de l' Dogdene domo. Feliĉe, mi prenis kun mi plenan alumetujon kaj vakskanelon, el mia dormoĉambro. Mi ankaŭ portis, en mia surtutpošo, malgrandan elektran lampon kun amasiglo, kiun mi kutime uzadis por legi kiam mi longe veturnis per fervojo. Sajnis al mi klarege, ke oni uzadis la malnovan domon nokte por difinita afero; mi ankaŭ sentis ke ĝi certe estos senhoma dum la tagtempo. Tial mi neniel timis renkonti iun ajn en mia intencata esplorado.

Mia unua penado estis eltrovi trairejon al la turo, kaj mi pasigis la plimulton da la matentempo trarigardante la teretagon, frapante ĉiujn murojn, kaj serĉante ian plankordon, kiu povus konduki malsupren al kelo; sed klarigis al mi ke, kie ajn la tureniro povus esti, ĝi ne komencis el la teretago.

Mi tiam supreniris, kaj simile esploris tie. Mi mezuris la muran dikecon, zorge ekzamenis ĉiun alkoven, kaj jus ekpensis forlasi mian sercon, kiam, atente rigardinte ŝrankon apud kamenflanko, mi subite eltrovis la kaſitan vojon. Mallarĝa pordo, zorge konstruita, senbrue malfermigis, elmontrante ŝtonan ŝuparon tra la dikaj muroj, kiu, el la supra etaĝo, kondukis malsupren al la keloj.

Ekbroliginte mian kandelon mi eksanceligis malsupren per ŝtonaj ŝupoj, kolrompeble saltante pli kaj pli malsupren; mi tiam certe substaris dekdu futojn de la teretago. Tie ĉi, mallarĝa subterajo, kavigita el tero kaj ŝonego, kondukis rekte al la turfundamento. Pretertie, alia subtervojo aperis konduki—kien?—mi ne sciis—sed tio tiamtempe ne maltrankviligis min.

Cirkauira ŝtona ŝuparo elkondukis supren al la tura ĉambro;—senpense

mi kiel eble plej enrapidis per tiuj ŝupoj—kaj subite mi trovis min antaŭ kvar individuoj sidantaj apud kvadrata tablo aŭ stablo, sur kiu kuſis multnombraj ŝtampiloj, fandpoto, kelke da lignaj marteloj kaj, unuvorte, la tutaj ilaro uzata de la monerfalsigantoj.

Mi ne scias kiu ajn plej miregis—ĉu ili, ĉu mi mem; sed mi la plej malrapide rekonsciigis. Unumomente ili kvarope leviĝis kaj sin jetis sur min, du ĉiaflanke.

“Mi kalkulas, ke vi nun bedaŭras vian alvenon tie ĉi, ĉu ne?” unu el ili sible diris en mia orelo.

“Neniel,” mi firme respondis, “mi ĝojas, ke mi vin eltrovis.”

“Profta por vi estu via eltrovo!” li diris brute ridante, dum triope la ceteraj partoprenis en la ridado.

“Kion el mi vi intencas fari?” mi demandis, rigardante de unu al la aliaj.

“Sufice frue vi tion vidos,” respondis unu. Kaj ili eksercis kaj malplenigis miajn poſojn.

“Vi ne bezonas horloĝon tie, kien vi tuj iros,” maledikate ekkriis alia, “nokto kaj tago ambaŭ estos similaj, kaj nur tede por vi estos kalkuli la tempon. Vi ankaŭ ne bezonas monon,” li diris, malferminte mian monujon.

“Via kandelo kaj alumetoj ankaŭ estos malpli dangeraj en nia zorgo ol en via propra.”

Tiam frapetinte ĉe l' antaŭa poſo de mia surtuto: “Nu, vi povas reteni vian libron,” li diris, dum li palpis la amasigilon de mia elektra lampo.

“Mi timas, ke la lumo ne estos sufice hela, por ke vi legu ĝin; eble konsolos vin tamen sci ke vi ĝin posedas.”

Kaj li ree ridis brutmaniere kiel antaŭe.

“Ĉu vi intencas mortigi min?” mi demandis.

“Nu, ne tion tute,” estis la resaldo; “mortigi estas afero, kiun oni faras nur en eksterordinaraj okazoj. Ni ne estas mortigantoj; ni estas lertaj laboristoj, kiuj penas por honeste vivadi, kaj nur elstelas de malhonestaj registroj.”

(Daŭrigota.)

Intel. franca Esperantisto (16-jara) volas estadi du monatojn en angla familio aŭ lernejo, por lerni la anglan lingvon, ne pagante lognutron sed helponte ĉe la skriboj kaj tradukoj. Sin turnu: Sek. de B. E. A.

**LETTER FROM DR. ZAMENHOF TO  
M. A. MICHAUX**

**ON THE SUBJECT OF A "WORLD-WIDE  
ESPERANTIST LEAGUE."**

DEAR SIR,—As promised I now send you the scheme of a World-wide Esperantist League, which I intend to propose in the Congress to the suffrage of the delegates of all the Esperantist Groups. In order that the delegates may be enabled to well consider the proposal and prepare their vote, I beg you to kindly have this letter of mine printed as soon as possible in your *Revue de l'Esperanto*.

First of all I will say a few words as to the origin and aim of my scheme. Long ago I came to the conviction that if the progress of our Cause is to be entirely successful, it is necessary that it be absolutely impersonal. For this reason (Esperantists know that) I have for a long time now laid aside every sort of commanding authority, and left to myself only the role of *councillor*. But such absence of absolute authority has proved detrimental to the free development of our affair; therefore some authority must be created; but the absolute authority must belong not rigidly to one person, but to an institution, freely elected by Esperantists themselves.

A large number of people now comprehend the full importance of our *idea*, and would be very willing to be of service to it, but many of them are deterred by the fear lest, in that, they would be serving one *man*, that they would become sort of subjects of that man, would be constantly dependent on his caprices, &c. They will join us only when they know that our affair presents merely an *idea*, absolutely devoid of personality, and that in our affair exists no *master*,\* whose arbitrary decisions they are obliged *humblly to obey*.

If the fate of our Cause is to be bound up with one man, it will always be in danger. To-morrow I may die,

\* Taking the opportunity, I now repeat publicly what I have often said and written privately: I earnestly beg all Esperantists never to use in their letters to me or in their personal talk with me the word "*majstro*," which is very disagreeable to me, but always to use simply the word "*sinjoro*."

lose my reason or health, fall under some unforeseen impediment (as for example not long ago when I suddenly received the order to go to Manchuria), and the affair then would suddenly be very seriously affected, for it would be suddenly without a guide. The future of our Cause will only then be fully assured when it depends absolutely for nothing on the fate of one man.

I am aware that a large number of Esperantists are firmly persuaded that it would be best for Esperanto if I *personally* remained during the whole of my lifetime the sole and highest authority in our affair, as not even the wisest of committees, with cold, many-headed reasoning, blindly feeling after its object, can find out so exactly and well the real needs of our language as does he, the one who created the language and has spent a whole lifetime in labouring for it and in it, by means of his *feeling* and *experience*. I admit that, in a *practical* way, this opinion has in it much justification. But it is precisely in order that my authority may impart a benefit instead of a hindrance that it is necessary that it be freely and consciously accepted, but not legally imposed. If Esperantists find that my authority is beneficial to our Cause, who will forbid them also afterwards regarding me and my works and advice as authoritative? Who is to forbid the Central Committee explaining to Esperantists that for the good of our Cause it is desirable that Esperantists should as far as possible imitate my style? The difference is in this, that if Esperantists *of their own freewill* and *consciously* regard me as an authority, then they will willingly always endeavour to imitate my style, and our language will gain much from this, for unity and oneness of spirit are much more important for every language than the strictest logicalness, if this logic is not absolutely clear and alike with all; but if my authority is to be *imposed by myself*, and if it is only to be a "*necessity*," a consequence of the absence of the supreme jury (critical board), then my example and councils will only be followed *very unwillingly*; and however maturely considered each

act of mine might have been, many people would always find it to be mistaken, illogical and senseless, and we should have constant disputing and opposition. In reply to this I am usually told that the number of the disputatious is very small, that the majority of Esperantists prefer to obey me blindly than choose some authority for themselves, that it would be dangerous if I let the guardianship out of my own hands, &c. But, alas! all this is only *theoretical* talk, in practice the matter is quite otherwise. Those very people (who think and constantly repeat to me that my words are to them law) require me to impose my will upon *other* people, but when I do something, which is not pleasing to *them*, or when I do not wish to subscribe my name to something which *they* propose, they are angry with me, they worry me by their insistence, they (unconsciously and with the best intention) even commence an agitation in opposition to my acts.

Not only the free development of our affair, but even my personal work for it is suffering considerably from there not being in existence some supreme jury. I am very often asked to give new words, rules, &c., *officially*; I can, however, do nothing, since every such step on my part would be an arbitrary act, and would evoke great and just discontent, endless disputing and strife. But if some supreme institution existed, elected by the whole Esperantist world, then my hands would be freed, and everything I found useful I could boldly propose to the decision of that institution, and everything which that institution decided could be boldly done, and no one would have the right to protest or dispute it.

For all the reasons above indicated I decided to propose to Esperantists that they finally create for themselves some institution, which will be periodically elected by the Esperantists themselves, and which will be the supreme court (jury) for all that concerns our Cause. This institution will be the "Central Committee," of which I shall speak below. But since the "Central Committee" is to be elected by all Esperantists, it is, therefore necessary that Esperantists

previously unite and organise themselves. Such an organisation I wish now to propose under the form of a "World-wide Esperantist League."

Below I give the set of rules for the League which I am drafting, and I beg all Esperantists to kindly think over well and criticise this set of rules in their group meetings, for at the Congress in Boulogne-sur-Mer I intend to propose these rules to the voting of the members. At present I only wish to make the following remark: while intending to propose my scheme to the Congress *it is not at all my desire* that my scheme should be the only one at the Congress; on the contrary, I shall be very glad if other Esperantists also would work out schemes of organisation and bring them forward at the Congress for us to choose from. Those Esperantists *make a great mistake* who think that they will be doing something pleasing to me by getting rid of every other scheme but mine, or that they will be doing something disagreeable to me if they accept some other scheme instead of mine. I am a very poor organiser, and I have taken upon myself the elaboration of an organisation scheme *only because* I was afraid that others, persons of more ability, would not do it. If, owing to the lack of other better schemes, it is decided that mine shall be accepted, I then do not at all wish it to be accepted blindly and without criticism; on the contrary, the more my scheme is criticised and improved, the more pleased I shall be; I am desirous only that the criticism be not negative but positive—that is, that the critics may not confine themselves to simple, aimless, finding fault, but that in place of anything bad they may propose something *better*, precise, and easily acceptable by vote; then we may hope that the consideration of the matter in the Congress will give us some really good and stable Esperantist organisation.

The chief idea of my rules as a whole is: "We must have a Central Committee, which will be elected by Esperantists themselves, and have in its hands the whole fate of our affair." All the other articles of my rules are only provisional, and will very easily be able to be changed, rejected, or

amplified by means of resolutions of the Central Committee itself. Consequently, although I admit myself that my proposed rules are not perfect, yet Esperantists are not at all to be afraid that in accepting them (if other people do not propose something better) they will run some risk; since our rules give the Central Committee full liberty, therefore, everything that proves faulty in my rules will be able to be easily, and at any time, changed, rejected, or amplified. All the articles of my rules, if they are accepted, in the present or some changed form, by the Congress, will only have to serve as a *provisional guide* for the Central Committee until such time as the Committee shall itself draw up better guidance and rules for itself.

I am persuaded that the Central Committee, elected among the most serious, competent, and devoted Esperantists, will take no light and insufficiently considered step likely to injure our cause. But since the members of a committee are only men and liable to err, therefore, to avoid every danger, I have arranged the rules in such a way that above the decisions of the Central Committee there shall still exist a yearly Congress which shall have the

right, in case of need, to annul the decisions of the Committee, if these decisions shall prove to be dangerous; consequently every Esperantist will always have a full opportunity to agitate in good time and warn the Esperantist world against any decision of the Congress which he considers dangerous, and he will be able to have the assurance that if his opinion is really just, it will certainly prevail.

It was my intention before making it public to send my scheme to several of the most important Esperantists, in order to take counsel with them (to some of them I even promised it in due course); but because I was afraid that this would delay too much the publication of the scheme, and as I am merely publishing not my *decision*, but only my *intention*, which indeed I can still change up to the Congress, if the persons mentioned point out to me any grave errors in my scheme, I have decided not to lose time now in too lengthy a correspondence with people *individually*, while, at the same time, reserving to myself the right of still making various changes in my scheme if this shall appear necessary.—*Nearly literal translation of Supplement by "E. A. M."*

### FAKO DE KORESPONDADO INTERNACIA. (F.K.I.)

20.—**Shrewsbury (England).**—S-ro. B. J. Vine, *West Hermitage, Belle Vue*, dez. interŝangi ilust. poštarkojn kolor. kun alilandaj geesperantoj. Ĉiam respondos.

21.—**Somera libertempo.**—Esp. 7,778 (Ad. Ŝefer) petas al siaj korespondontoj, ke ili ne atendu respondeojn al siaj leteroj k.t.p. de Junio ĝis post la bulonja Kongreso (Aug. 10an—kie si ĉestos), ĉar si estas devigata foresti dum tiu intertempo.

22.—**Tonbridge (England).**—S-ro. G. Smither, *Park House*, dez. kiel N-ro. 24.

23.—**Southend-on-Sea (Essex, England).**—S-ro. A. W. Lyndridge, I.P.S., *Esperanto House*, dez. korespondadi kun geespistaj stenografiistoj pri Esperanta alfaroado de Pitman'a stenografio.

24.—**Hayward's Heath (Sussex, England).**—S-ro. P. Smither, *St. Augustine's, Scaynes-hill*, dez. korespondadi per ilust. poštarkojn kun alilandaj Esperantistoj.

25.—**Glasgow (Scotland).**—S-ro. Richard J. McLaren, 2, *Viniccombe-street, Hillhead*, dez. interŝangi poštarkojn ilustritajn kun geesptoj. alilandaj.

**Deerhaddnn College**  
59, BRIXTON HILL, S.W.  
Edukatinoj, logantaj kaj dumtagaj,  
el ĉiuj landoj estas akceptataj.  
Pri prezaro kaj kondiĉoj sin turnu al  
**FRAŬLINOJ E. & B. WALKER.**

**HOTELO DE LA PROGRESO,**  
RUE WISSOCQ, BOULOGNE-  
SUR-MER, FRANCE.  
Cambro kaj nutrajo, 6 frankojn  
ĉiutage.  
Mastro: J. HERDIER.